

CSS

BRITISH HISTORY

Lecture 1

by

Mahrugh Malik- PAS

7th Position, CSS 2023

84 Marks in British History



Mahrugh Malik-PAS
7th Position, CSS 2023
84 Marks in British History

British-History-CSS-Syllabus

Part -I (Marks 50)

I. The Glorious Revolution (1688)

- Causes, and Results
- William III and Mary II (1689-1702)
- Queen Anne (1702-1714)

II. Hanoverian Era (1714-1790)

- Jacobite Rebellions (1715 and 1745)
- Robert Walpole and Whig Oligarchy
- American War of Independence (1776)

III. The Union of England and Scotland

IV. Union of England and Ireland

V. The Old Colonial system

VI. The French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars

- Causes
- Britain and Napoleonic Wars
- Impact on Britain

VII. Industrial and Agricultural Revolution

- Causes
- Effects on Political and Social Life of Britain
- Party Politics
- The Methodist Movement
- Socialism
- Liberalism
- Colonization
- Chartist Movement

VIII. Robert Peel and return of Tories

- Internal policies
- Irish Problem

IX. Victorian Era (1837-1901)

- Internal Reforms
- Liberals
- Foreign Policy
- Disraeli, Gladstone and Problems in Ireland
- Great Britain and Free Trade

X. Edwardian Era (1901-1910)

- Domestic and Foreign Policies (1901-1910)
- The Origins of Labor Party

XI. Britain, World War I and its Aftermath

- Causes
- Britain and Peace settlement
- Effects of War on Britain
- League of Nations
- The Great Depression
- Appeasement and Rearmament

Part -II (Marks 50)

XII. Britain, World War II and its Aftermath

- Causes and events
- Churchill, War Conferences
- Creation of U.N.O
- Effects of war
- Reforms of Labour Government

XIII. Great Britain and Cold War

- Creation of Common Wealth
- NATO
- Decolonization of the British Empire
- Internal Policies and EEC
- Foreign Policy

XIV. Thatcherism to Cameron (1979-2012)

- Internal Policy
- Society and culture
- Foreign Policy
- Falkland War
- John Major and his Policies
- European Common Market and the Great Britain
- Formation of EU
- Tony Blair "New Labour" Economic Crunch, War on Terror and his Policies
- Global Financial Crisis 2008 and the Great Britain



01

An overview

Mahrukh Malik-PAS
7th Position, CSS 2023
84 Marks in British History



British Monarchy Timelines

Plantagenet/Angevin Line (1154-1399)

HENRY II

Henry II (1154–1189) married the strong French woman, Eleanor of Aquitaine. He was king over England and much of France as well as other territories; English rule over Ireland began during his reign. He had tremendous energy and was an effective leader over all the lands he ruled. The Constitutions of Clarendon which he implemented was the beginning of the structure of local government that still is in use today. His sons who succeeded him were not as successful.

RICHARD I

Richard I (1189–1199) was called "Lion Heart" because of his military exploits, especially in the Crusades. He was called "the absent king" because he was so often away in battles. He also worked to keep France in the English fold. He was succeeded by his brother.

JOHN

John (1199–1216) During his reign the Magna Carta was signed, not because he believed in it, but because he was forced to sign it, at Runnymede, by his barons, to right many wrongs in his governance. He lost the Angevin (French) inheritance his father had attained.

HENRY III

Henry III (1216–1272) was named for his grandfather. He also married a French woman. Unfortunately he was a weak ruler. He was stronger on aesthetics; his greatest achievement was the restoration of Westminster Abbey. During the reigns of Henry III and Edward I, II, & III, there was marked development of Parliament as a governing body; the seeds of the House of Commons began in 1265. Henry's son became the next king.

EDWARD I

Edward I (1272–1307) also married an Eleanor (of Castile, in Spain). He fought in a Crusade. His hand guided the formation of the British legal system and gave Parliament more power. Wales became annexed under the crown. His fourth son was born in Wales and was the first to be called "Prince of Wales." His son, the Prince of Wales, succeeded him.

EDWARD II

Edward II (1307–1327) was a weak and frivolous king, never gaining control over the land, but was himself controlled by his flawed and immature personality. Parliament eventually deposed him as king in favor of his son. Edward II was later murdered.

EDWARD III

Edward III (1327–1377) Sometimes called "The Perfect King" because of his charm and chivalry. Because he was only 15 when he was crowned he became a pawn in the ensuing power struggle. Later he took to battle as a way to emulate the Arthurian legend he'd studied and scored significant military victories. His son, the "the Black Prince" died valiantly in battle. Another son, John of Gaunt, did not live up to the standards set for him. The crown went to the king's grandson, Richard.

RICHARD II

Richard II (1377–1399) was the last of the Plantagenet line. As his father had died in battle, Richard II followed his grandfather Edward III, to the throne. Again, he was too young to take over the throne (crowned at age 10), so was governed by ambitious guardians in the early years of his reign. He showed some strengths in several incidents and seemed likely to be a fine king. Later he became despotic and revengeful. He warred with some of the members of his own court and slid into disfavor. His cousin, Henry Bolingbroke, fought him and eventually captured and imprisoned him. Because of the unpopularity of Richard, Henry was accepted as king and began the Lancaster line. Richard died in captivity. His name is the title of a Shakespeare play.

There is disagreement amongst historians about which monarch was the final Plantagenet. Some include the houses of Lancaster and York, who fought in the War of the Roses, in the Plantagenet line, as the last of the Plantagenet monarchs. Both families had roses in their family crests, thus the phrase, "Wars of the Roses".

Lancaster Line (1399-1461)

HENRY IV

Henry IV (1399-1413) Henry was always troubled by the fact that he had taken the throne by conquest and was a usurper, and was continually defending his title. He was a "self-made" king. Shakespeare wrote him into a play, "Henry IV" parts 1 & 2. He was in several battles, mainly over a Welsh rebellion. Though he secured his position as king he had not the temper of a usurper. All the wars and battles diminished his health. His son followed him.

HENRY V

Henry V (1413 –1422) He turned his attentions to the re-conquest of France. Shakespeare also wrote him into a play, "Henry V", which extolled his ability, bravery, and consideration for his soldiers, no longer the wastrel, "Prince Hal," of "Henry IV." The Battle of Agincourt is still regarded historically as a remarkable battle; it was a high point in English military history. These battles were amongst those of the Hundred Years' Wars with France (ends 1453).

HENRY VI

Henry VI (1422–1461) was not as energetic nor interested as his father was in soldiering. He cared only for religion and books, founding Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. He was completely ineffective as king. Because of that, as well as his mental health problems, some of his family members began vying for the throne in what became known as the Wars of the Roses (1455–1487) –brothers who were descendants of Edward III each claimed power – The Duke of York vs the Duke of Lancaster. In his last eight years Henry was continually embattled for the throne. His Yorkist nephew won the prize.

York Line (1461-1485)

EDWARD IV

Edward IV (1461–1483) He became the first in the York line. As the son of the Duke of York who was killed in battle, Edward was the nearest in line to take the throne. Though Henry VI was still alive, he was not in his right mind and could not serve. After 10 years of battles Edward became king in his own right. He seemed to have the visible requirements for a king and had been proved in battle, especially in France. He was genial and tended to his kingly tasks, while enjoying the fruits of life excessively. His behavior caused his early demise.

RICHARD III

Richard III (1483–1485) Edward IV's brother, Richard of Gloucester, was the last York. Through scheming and manipulation, he eventually assumed the throne after his brother. Richard was designated as Protector of the twelve-year-old child of Edward IV, who would have been Edward V, if he had been crowned. But he and his younger brother, nephews of Richard, were taken to the Tower before the prince could be crowned, and they never left that place. It is assumed, but not proved, that the two youngsters died at the command of their unscrupulous and unpopular uncle, and he became king. His short reign was troubled. He died in battle at Bosworth field in combat with the victorious army of the Welshman Henry Tudor, who then became the first Tudor king.

Tudor Line (1485-1603)

HENRY VII

Henry VII (1485–1509) Henry Tudor descended from the Lancaster line and he married Elizabeth, from the York line. With their marriage the Wars of the Roses came to an end as the families were reconciled. He was a successful king. He and his wife had two sons (the first one died early) and two daughters. All the succeeding monarchs are descended from this couple, from son Henry, and from one of their daughters who married a Scotsman.

HENRY VIII

Henry VIII (1509–1547) Henry had six wives (divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived) but only three children, all of whom succeeded to the throne. His strong abilities and personal qualities of intelligence, creativity, and statecraft collided with his hubris. To attain his goal of a male heir he challenged the Pope, broke with Rome, and thereby changed the path of religion in England. In 1534 Parliament declared Henry the supreme head of the Church of England. Though he yearned for a male heir, his only son reigned for just six years.

EDWARD VI

Edward VI (1547–1553) son of Henry's third wife, Jane Seymour, was only ten when he came to the throne, so the country was ruled by a regent. Protestant doctrines held sway. The First Book of Common Prayer was introduced. Edward was never strong and his half-sister took the throne when he died at age sixteen.

MARY I

Mary I (1553–1558) The first child and daughter of Henry VIII was born of a Spanish Catholic mother, Catherine of Aragon, and never gave up that religion. Mary attempted to turn the country back to Catholicism and tried to rid the country of Protestants and Protestant trappings. Her method of disposing of her opposition was to burn them at the stake, thus earning the name, "Bloody Mary," and losing popular support. Her brutality poisoned the people for Catholicism. None were dismayed at her death after five years, and her half-sister became queen.

ELIZABETH I

Elizabeth I (1558–1603) became the greatest monarch of the Tudor line. She favored religious toleration. Elizabeth never married, preferring to rule on her own. She maintained she was married to England. The people adored her. She was nicknamed "Gloriana," a patriotic title that described her personal style of royalty. England's power and purse greatly thrived while she was in power and her 45-year reign was called "The Elizabethan Age." Shakespeare wrote during this period, accentuating a "Golden Age" in English history, also exemplified by the extraordinary defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Stuart Line (1603-1714)

[Elizabeth Tudor had no offspring. Therefore the crown passed to the Stuart family in Scotland. Henry VIII's sister, Margaret, had married James IV of Scotland, and later, Archibald Douglas. She had children by both men. The grandchildren of these marriages married each other years later – Mary, Queen of Scots, to Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley. The marriage did not last long but they had a son who became James VI of Scotland. He was made king of England when Elizabeth I died, becoming the first Stuart, James I.]

JAMES I

James I (1603–1625) James, a Protestant, married Anne of Denmark, a Catholic. He believed in and wrote treatises on the "Divine right of Kings." He was an intellectual and wrote books and poetry thus contributing to the English literary tradition. He was responsible for having the Wycliffe and Tyndale Bibles translated into a new version of the Bible in English, giving the world the King James Bible.

CHARLES I

Charles I (1625–1649) followed his father. He married a French Catholic woman but was himself Protestant. Like his father, he was also certain that royalty had divine right to govern, and ruled without Parliament for eleven years, though he lacked political expertise. This autocratic style eventually caused such consternation that a civil war broke out in 1642 between supporters of the Crown (the Cavaliers) and supporters of the Parliament (the Roundheads). Seven years later in 1649, Charles was captured, sent to the Tower, and beheaded. It was the only public execution of a monarch. There followed ten years of a "Protectorate" headed by the Puritan, Oliver Cromwell. Following his death, Cromwell's son, Richard, succeeded him for a year. With their stern rule the Cromwells lost the people's confidence, and by 1660 the eldest son of the executed king was called back from exile in Holland by Parliament to re-establish the monarchy.

CHARLES II

Charles II (1660–1685) He was crowned in the year of his return to England from Holland. The country was delighted to have a king again, and to throw off the strictures of the Puritans. Charles' 25-year reign was called "The Restoration." There was a return to plays, balls, sports, banqueting, etc. He tried to keep religious toleration but was challenged in that by his Catholic brother, James, and some in Parliament. His Portuguese wife, Catherine of Braganza, conferred on England as a part of her dowry, the port of Bombay, giving England the entry to their eventual colonizing of India. She also brought two chests of Tea, the first seen in the country, and the affinity for tea captured the nation. As they had no children, Charles was succeeded by his brother.

JAMES II

James II (1685–1688) James, a Catholic, was not popular with the people or Parliament because of his inflexible stance on his religion as well as issues of governance. Eventually Parliament asked James' Protestant daughter, Mary, to take over from her father. She and her husband, William, came to the throne after what was called "The Glorious Revolution." James was exiled to France. Parliament then determined that thereafter no Catholic could be the monarch.

WILLIAM III AND MARY II

William III and Mary II (1689–1702) Mary's Dutch husband required that he govern equally with her and they became the only dual monarchy in English history. The "Glorious Revolution" was a bloodless turnover, and it guaranteed that Britain would be a Protestant country. There was a significant battle in Ireland, The Battle of the Boyne, in 1689, when James tried to regain the throne, but the defeat of his army caused him to flee the country to France, forever. The Boyne battle had far reaching repercussions in Ireland. Because William and Mary had no children, Mary's sister, Anne, became Queen.

ANNE I

Anne I (1702–1714) She married George of Denmark. Anne's reign was marked by many European battles. That was the period of the military rise of John Churchill, later named Duke of Marlborough, after a significant victory at Blenheim in Germany. He was an ancestor of Winston Churchill. None of Anne's children survived to adulthood so it was necessary to reach back in the genealogy to find a family member who was qualified to take the throne.

Hanover Line (1714-1901)

[James I's daughter, Elizabeth, married Frederick V Elector of Palatinate, of the German aristocracy. Her grandchild was asked to take the throne after Anne died, and became George I.]

GEORGE I

George I (1714-1727) never learned to speak English. The position of Prime Minister was invented to enable the king to know what Parliament was doing. Robert Walpole was given the post. This was a relatively peaceful period in which England prospered in sea power, commerce and colonies. Though German by birth, George F. Handel lived in London by this time and his "Water Music" was first performed in 1717 on the River Thames for the king.

GEORGE II

George II (1727-1760) was born in Germany, and had a German wife when the family moved to England, and he did learn English. The king's influence in parliamentary affairs had declined by this time and the power of the Prime Minister, the same Mr. Walpole, increased. The PM persuaded the king to his view that a prosperous country was a peaceful one, and he emphasized commerce instead of foreign entanglements. Later there were wars, particularly the Seven Years War (1756–1783), and North America became a battleground, mostly in Canada. His own eldest son died early and the throne went to the grandson of George II, also named George.

GEORGE III

George III (1760-1820) was grandson to George II and was the most prominent of the Hanovers and the first one to grow up speaking English. His reign is one of the longest and most eventful, including the loss of the American colonies. One line he wrote in his diary has become well known, "April 17, 1776 - Nothing important happened today." In Concord, Massachusetts, however, there was a different view of that day. The French Revolution also occurred during this period. The king went in and out of good health several times in his later years, compromising his ability to rule. His eldest son, the Prince of Wales, was named Regent, but was incapable of filling that role effectively. The king's virtuous and steady manner, when he was well, endeared him to the people, unlike his son, who later became king.

GEORGE IV

George IV (1820-1830) followed his father but only came to the throne at age 58 after being Regent for his father for ten years. However, his political ability was nil. His life was spent in much idleness, with excessive money spent on himself and his friends and their activities. The people held him in contempt for his selfish and spendthrift ways and by the time he died his conduct had diminished the royal reputation.

WILLIAM IV

William IV (1830-1837), also a son of George III, was no better at kingship than his brother. Though he had a successful naval career before taking the throne at age 65, those qualities did not transfer to his next post as king. While the people despised his brother, they found William ridiculous because of his lack of dignity and odd behaviors. It is thought that he may have had a shadow of the insanity of his father.

VICTORIA

Victoria (1837-1901) She was the last surviving grandchild of George III, and became Queen at age 18. From the beginning, she was impressive in her manner and performance. She had a very happy marriage to her German cousin Albert. He was a valued aid to her in her job as Queen. Britain surged ahead as a world power during her reign. She became Empress of India, and England had a vast empire spanning the globe: in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Her influence was strong even though she was a constitutional monarch with limited powers. The early death of her husband when she was 42, proved calamitous, as she became a virtual recluse afterwards. But she lived on until age 81. Her name defined the age, "The Victorian Era." At the time of her death many of her subjects had known no other monarch, for her reign was the longest to date. She was known around the world. It was said, "The sun never set upon the British Empire."

House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1901-1910)

EDWARD VII

Edward VII (1901-1910) He was the second child of Queen Victoria and was fifty when he came to the throne. Though a family man, married to Alexandra of Denmark, he was seen as a playboy. While waiting to be king, he was given no training for kingship. His style made him quite popular after Victoria's seriousness. The term, "Edwardian Age," was applied to his reign, and the meaning has been taken as a frivolous one, the opposite of the previous era. He was also called "The Peacemaker," traveling widely and attempting to promote international friendship.

Windsor Line (1910-Present)

GEORGE V

George V (1910-1930) He was the second son of Edward VII, and became heir to the throne on the early death of his elder brother. He married his brother's fiancée. During his reign the Ulster-Irish renewed their push for Home Rule. Outrage with the Germans boiled up before WW I and the king changed the family name to Windsor. The war cancelled the Ulster challenge. He was a man with fine qualities, who did not incline toward governing as much as representing his subjects.

EDWARD VIII

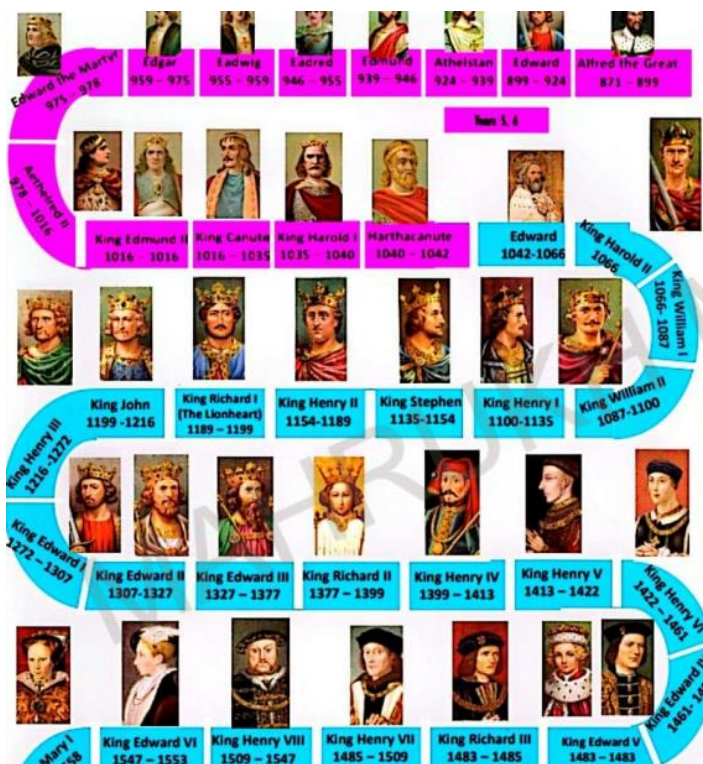
Edward VIII (1936) He was the first son of George V. He created great consternation by renouncing the throne, an unheard-of act. It was because he wanted to marry a woman who would not have been allowed to be queen because she was divorced. (She was also an American.) They married and lived in exile, taking the title of Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

GEORGE VI

George VI (1936-1952) He was the brother of Edward. He was an unlikely candidate for king and had not been prepared for it. He and his wife, Queen Elizabeth, had two daughters. During his reign WWII took place and the royal family gained prestige and the affection of the population for their war efforts. When the first daughter became Queen, her mother became known as the Queen Mother.

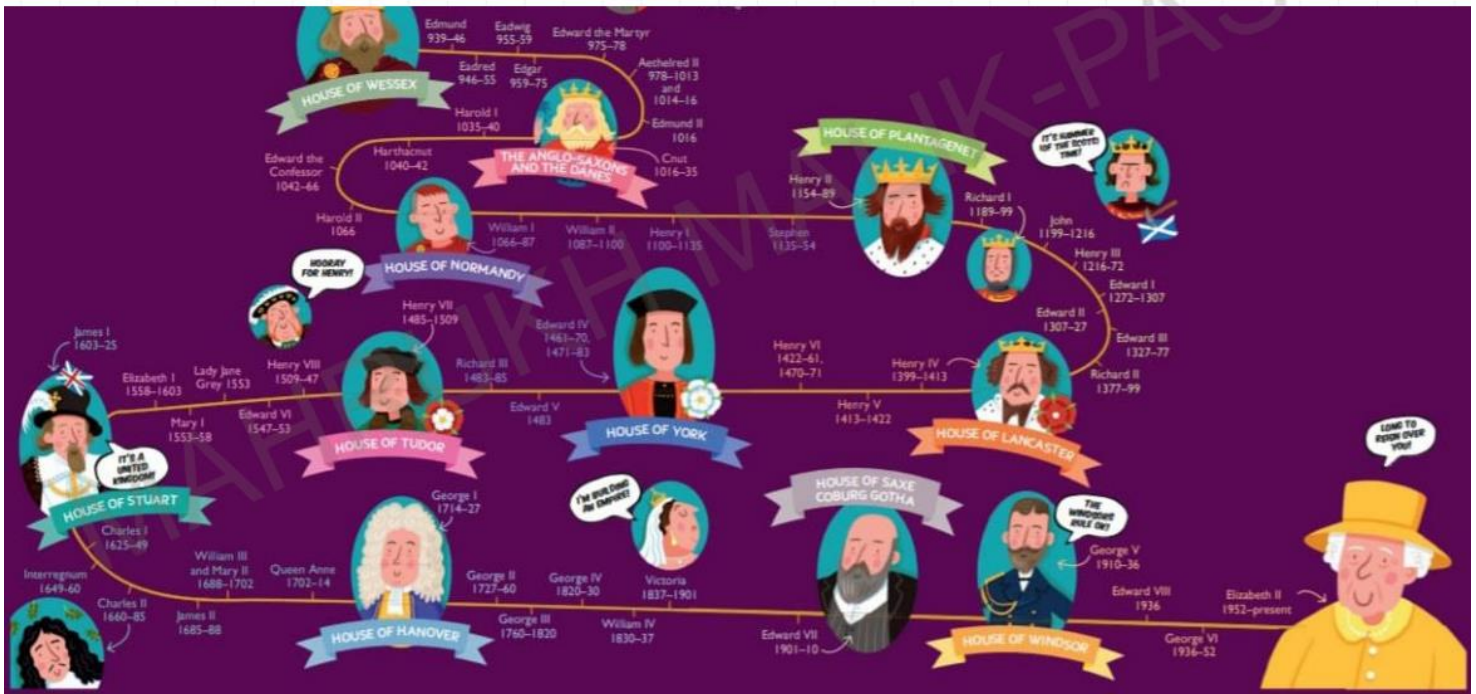
ELIZABETH II

Elizabeth II (1952-) She has overseen the decline of the British Empire, which has taken place since the end of WWI. Those nations have been absorbed as sovereign independent members into the Commonwealth. Britain is now a leading member of the European Union. The Queen enjoys the second longest reign after Victoria, so far, and is given great approval as a monarch.



History Timeline- The British Monarchy

A timeline



500,000 BC

PREHISTORY

13,000 BC

PREHISTORY: THE PALEOLITHIC, OR OLD STONE AGE

9500 BC

PREHISTORY: THE MESOLITHIC, OR MIDDLE STONE AGE

.....

AD 449

ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND

OCTOBER 1066

THE NORMAN CONQUEST

Duke William of Normandy, claiming England for himself, crosses the English Channel with an army and defeats the forces of King Harold at the Battle of Hastings.

1485

THE TUDORS

1603

THE STUARTS

Elizabeth I dies without having any children, so the crown goes to the Scottish James I, the first of the Stuart kings.

1625

The crown passes to Charles I. His reign is marked by religious and political strife.

1642

The English Civil War begins, which sees Parliamentarians and Royalists fight for control of the country.

1649

Charles I is executed, and England has no king or queen for the first time in over 800 years. Oliver Cromwell and parliament rule England. 1660

Charles II, who had avoided capture by hiding in a tree near Boscobel House, returns from France to become king.

1714

THE GEORGIANS

George I, who was born in Germany, becomes the first king from the House of Hanover.

1721

Robert Walpole becomes the first proper British Prime Minister. 1837

THE VICTORIANS

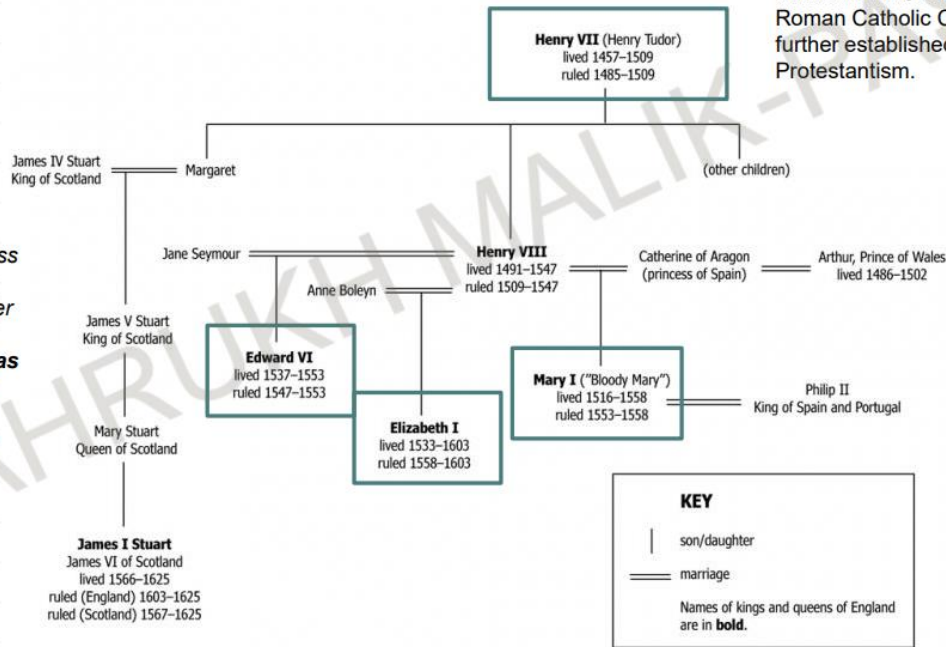
The Georgian era ends when William IV dies. He is succeeded by Victoria, who becomes queen at 18. She gives birth to the first of her and Albert's nine children in 1840.

The Tudor Dynasty of England

Henry VIII triggered the English Reformation by breaking communion between the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church, Edward VI further established the principles of Protestantism.

Elizabeth was childless

Mary I had 1 daughter and was married to Stuarts- Daughter was married to James 6 who was ruler of Scotland. And crown shifted to Scotland.



English Civil War

The English Civil Wars are traditionally considered to have begun in England in August 1642, when Charles I raised an army against the wishes of Parliament, ostensibly to deal with a rebellion in Ireland.

Thomas Hobbes and John Locke both lived through some of the most difficult times in English history. The English Civil War, the Interregnum and Glorious Revolution



<https://www.royal.uk/culturehouse>

<https://www.hrp.org.uk/history-and-stories/#gs.ch9wdk>

1688- Glorious Revolution- (Parliament vs Monarchy)

(Absolute power)

Establishment of Constitutional monarchy (against divine right)

There occurred a revolution in England in 1688 A.D. peaceful in nature but had a great significance otherwise. Rule of Law took the place of the despotic rule.

- James II was catholic leading a protestant country . The parliament feared that he would begin to catholicise England.
- People questioned the Divine right of King.
- The continuous struggle between the king and the parliament, favour the people in the end.



Causes		Effects
1. Charles II believed in absolute monarchy		1. William & Mary invade England w/ army
2. James II suspended laws		2. overthrow King James II
3. Protestants fear Roman Catholic Church to be restored		3. William & Mary accept English Bill of Rights to become limited monarchs
		Key Principle
		1. Parliament now was more powerful than the monarchy

EVENTS THAT LED TO REVOLUTION

Seven great representatives, Whigs and Tories called upon Mary and William III (from Scotland) to come and overtake throne.

The convention parliament offered the crown to marry and William after the declaration of rights.

- Summary: King James took the throne and many of his actions were driven by the religious rivalry between James (Catholic) and the parliament (Protestant). The Parliament invited William of Orange to invade England and take the throne under certain conditions.
- Causes: Religious and political conflicts between Parliament and the monarchy of England, James II would have a catholic son that would take over instead of a Protestant daughter
- Effects: Caused the Bill of Rights which created a constitutional monarchy,

- James II was catholic leading a protestant country . The parliament feared that he would begin to catholicise England.
- People questioned the Divine right of King.
- The continuous struggle between the king and the parliament, favour the people in the end.

CAUSES OF GLORIOUS REVOLUTION:

A. RELIGIOUS PERSPECTIVE

B. POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

- Both political and religious factors were combine and as a result led to the revolution.
- People wanted to practice religion freely.
- The Monarchy benefited from taxation
- Fear of catholic tyranny
- Declaration of Indulgence.

1. Efforts to restore Catholic Ascendency (Catholicism)- Forceful conversion- displeased Tory and Whig
2. Birth of James's son - fear of catholic dominaton: Succession Crisis
3. Efforts to repeal test act (1673) (no catholic could go to a high post)
4. Establishment of Ecclesiastical court- old name of prerogative court
5. Interference in the internal matters of universities- sir Isaac Newton case (he was a protestant and catholic were appointed)
6. Friendship with France: Louis XIV was the enemy,
7. Trial of 7 bishops- Charged them with treason and arrested them.
8. William's own problems- William needed to help England against France.

Glorious Revolution - England

The Glorious Revolution, also called the Revolution of 1688, was the overthrow of King James II of England by a union of English Parliamentarians.

CAUSES

- Abuses of Absolute Monarch
- Kings suspends Parliament
- King spends too much money
- Kings try to force religion
- English Civil War

Glorious Revolution

EFFECTS

- Creation of Constitutional Monarchy
- Drafting the English Bill of Rights
- American Colonists use ideas to justify declaring independence
- Ideas from English Bill of Rights still in use today

CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY REVOLUTION

- ☐ End of divine right of king and success of the people
- ☐ Supremacy of the parliament was established
- ☐ Beginning of the period of religious toleration
- ☐ England as the first rate European power
- ☐ Bill of rights, 1689
- Supremacy of parliament
- No divine
- No royal despotism
- Safeguarded the Fundamental rights
- ☐ The toleration Act
- ☐ Act of settlement 1701 (Queen Ann after William- Sophia electors of Hanover---- Sofia was the grand daughter of James 1)
- ☐ No arbitrary war by king
- ☐ A catholic cannot be a King
- ☐ Licensing Act of 1662 was repealed in (1695) - provide freedom to the English Press



WILLIAM III AND QUEEN MARY

- Bill of rights 1689
- An era of Constitutional upheavals
- Battle with James VI (*Catholicism and divine right supporter*)
- Mary died in 1694
- William ruled till 1702



English Bill of Rights (1689)

1. This document gave some basic rights to England's citizens.

- a. Laws cannot be ignored by the King.
- b. Citizens have the right to complain to the King.
- c. Free speech for Parliament members.
- d. No unreasonable bail.
- e. No cruel or unusual punishment.

The Bill of Rights (1689)

Why was the bill created?

- To give protection to citizens from the government's power
- Set out the rights of Parliament
- Created to maintain or secure the rights and freedom of speech and religion

What is the Bill of Rights?

The Bill of Rights is a document that sets out the rights of citizens and the limits of government power. It was created in 1689 and is one of the most important documents in British history.

Conclusions drawn

The Bill of Rights is a document that sets out the rights of citizens and the limits of government power. It was created in 1689 and is one of the most important documents in British history.

WILLIAM III AND QUEEN MARY



- Bill of rights 1689
- An era of Constitutional upheavals
- Battle with James VI (*Catholicism and divine right supporter*)
- Mary died in 1694
- William ruled till 1702

English Bill of Rights (1689)

1. This document gave some basic rights to England's citizens.
 - a. Laws cannot be ignored by the King.
 - b. Citizens have the right to complain to the King.
 - c. Free speech for Parliament members.
 - d. No unreasonable bail.
 - e. No cruel or unusual punishment.

The Bill of Rights (1689)

Why was the bill created?

- To give protection to citizens from the government's power
- Set out the rights of Parliament
- Created to maintain or secure the rights and freedom of speech and religion

What is the Bill of Rights?

The Bill of Rights is a document that sets out the rights of citizens and the limits of government power. It was created in 1689 and is one of the most important documents in British history.

What is the significance of the Bill of Rights?

The Bill of Rights is a landmark document that established the principle of constitutional monarchy. It was the first time that a monarch's power was limited by law, and it set out the rights of citizens. This document is still in force today and is a cornerstone of the British legal system.

WILLIAM III AND QUEEN MARY

Act of settlement 1701

- The Act of Settlement of 1701 was **designed to secure the Protestant succession to the throne**, and to **strengthen the guarantees for ensuring parliamentary system of government**.
- The Act also strengthened the Bill of Rights (1689), which had previously established the order of succession for Mary II's heirs.

In 1701, Parliament saw the need to settle the succession in order to guarantee the continuity of the English crown in the Protestant line, after both of James II's Protestant daughters failed to produce surviving heirs.



The Act of Settlement (1701) decreed that the English crown was to pass to Electress Sophia of Hanover and to her Protestant descendants. It ensured the exclusion of a Roman Catholic monarch. The act was instrumental in the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and even today is still one of the main constitutional laws governing the succession to the throne of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms.

The need for the Act of Settlement (1701) was obvious as there was no confirmed heir to Princess Anne and the numerous supporters of the exiled James II posed a threat. Signed by William III, the act decreed that the crown was to pass to Electress Sophia of Hanover, granddaughter of James I, and to

WILLIAM III AND QUEEN MARY

Act of settlement 1701

- The Act of Settlement of 1701 was **designed to secure the Protestant succession to the throne**, and to **strengthen the guarantees for ensuring parliamentary system of government**.
- The Act also strengthened the Bill of Rights (1689), which had previously established the order of succession for Mary II's heirs.

In 1701, Parliament saw the need to settle the succession in order to guarantee the continuity of the English crown in the Protestant line, after both of James II's Protestant daughters failed to produce surviving heirs.



The Act of Settlement (1701) decreed that the English crown was to pass to Electress Sophia of Hanover and to her Protestant descendants. It ensured the exclusion of a Roman Catholic monarch. The act was instrumental in the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and even today is still one of the main constitutional laws governing the succession to the throne of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms.

The need for the Act of Settlement (1701) was obvious as there was no confirmed heir to Princess Anne and the numerous supporters of the exiled James II posed a threat. Signed by William III, the act decreed that the crown was to pass to Electress Sophia of Hanover, granddaughter of James I, and to her Protestant descendants.

Consequences of the act

- Whilst the order of succession was now established, the threat of Stuart restoration remained.
- In 1701, Louis XIV of France abruptly proclaimed that James Edward Stuart, son of the deposed James II, was the rightful king of England, Scotland and Ireland. This succession issue had worried William III.
- To stabilise the relationship between England and Scotland and the solidarity between the two kingdoms, **William III pushed for union negotiations by early 1702**.
- However, he died in March 1702. **Anne became queen in accordance with the Bill of Rights**.
- The union negotiations continued following Anne's ascension but issues in trade and taxation caused conflict between England and Scotland.
- Furthermore, the Scottish Parliament, displeased with the Act of Settlement, passed the **Act of Security** in 1704.
- Under this act, Scotland reserved the right to choose its own successor to Anne and explicitly required a choice different from the English monarch unless England were to grant free trade and navigation.
- The English Parliament then passed the **Alien Act 1705**, which designated Scots in England as 'foreign nationals' and blocked about half of all Scottish trade by boycotting exports to England or its colonies, unless Scotland came back to negotiate a union.
- In 1705, Anne asked for the union to make progress, which left the Scottish Parliament with no choice but to negotiate.
- Finally, in 1707, the **Acts of Union** came into effect, guaranteeing the Hanoverian succession to both English and Scottish thrones and freedom of trade for Scotland.
- This also effected the creation of the **Parliament of Great Britain**, binding the governmental systems of England and Scotland into one.
- As a consequence of this union, the Act of Settlement was extended to Scotland.
- Anne ruled Great Britain until her death in August 1714.
- The heiress presumptive, Sophia, died at the age of 83 a few weeks before the queen's death.
- As a result, Sophia's eldest son succeeded to the British throne as George I.
- The Act of Settlement continues to be one of the main constitutional laws governing the succession not only to the throne of the United Kingdom, but to those of the other Commonwealth realms. The **Succession to the Crown Act (2013)** amended the provisions of the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701) to ensure male preference succession with absolute primogeniture and

Consequences of the act

- Whilst the order of succession was now established, the threat of Stuart restoration remained.
- In 1701, Louis XIV of France abruptly proclaimed that James Edward Stuart, son of the deposed James II, was the rightful king of England, Scotland and Ireland. This succession issue had worried William III.
- To stabilise the relationship between England and Scotland and the solidarity between the two kingdoms, **William III pushed for union negotiations by early 1702.**
- However, he died in March 1702. **Anne became queen in accordance with the Bill of Rights.**
- The union negotiations continued following Anne's ascension but issues in trade and taxation caused conflict between England and Scotland.
- Furthermore, the Scottish Parliament, displeased with the Act of Settlement, passed the **Act of Security** in 1704.
- Under this act, Scotland reserved the right to choose its own successor to Anne and explicitly required a choice different from the English monarch unless England were to grant free trade and navigation.
- The English Parliament then passed the **Alien Act 1705**, which designated Scots in England as 'foreign nationals' and blocked about half of all Scottish trade by boycotting exports to England or its colonies, unless Scotland came back to negotiate a union.
- In 1705, Anne asked for the union to make progress, which left the Scottish Parliament with no choice but to negotiate.
- Finally, in 1707, the **Acts of Union** came into effect, guaranteeing the Hanoverian succession to both English and Scottish thrones and freedom of trade for Scotland.
- This also effected the creation of the **Parliament of Great Britain**, binding the governmental systems of England and Scotland into one.
- As a consequence of this union, the Act of Settlement was extended to Scotland.
- Anne ruled Great Britain until her death in August 1714.
- The heiress presumptive, Sophia, died at the age of 83 a few weeks before the queen's death.
- As a result, Sophia's eldest son succeeded to the British throne as George I.
- The Act of Settlement continues to be one of the main constitutional laws governing the succession not only to the throne of the United Kingdom, but to those of the other Commonwealth realms. The **Succession to the Crown Act (2013)** amended the provisions of the Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701) to replace male-preference primogeniture with absolute primogeniture, and ended the provisions by which those who marry Roman Catholics are disqualified from the line of succession.

Queen Anne

- The last Stuart ruler
- Through act of settlement 1701, Queen Anne took over the reign after the death of William 3 in 1701
- The most important event of his reign was Spanish war of succession 1702-1713



Battle of Denain

The War of the Spanish Succession was a significant European conflict that began in 1701 with the death of Charles II, the last Spanish Habsburg ruler, who had left all of his territories to Philip, duc d'Anjou, the grandson of the French King Louis XIV, who became Philip V of Spain. The conflict, known to the English colonists as Queen Anne's War, was waged not only in Europe but also in North America. The Duc de Villars and the Duke of Berwick for France, the Duke of Marlborough for England, and Prince Eugene of Savoy for the Austrians served as the military leaders during the over ten-year conflict.

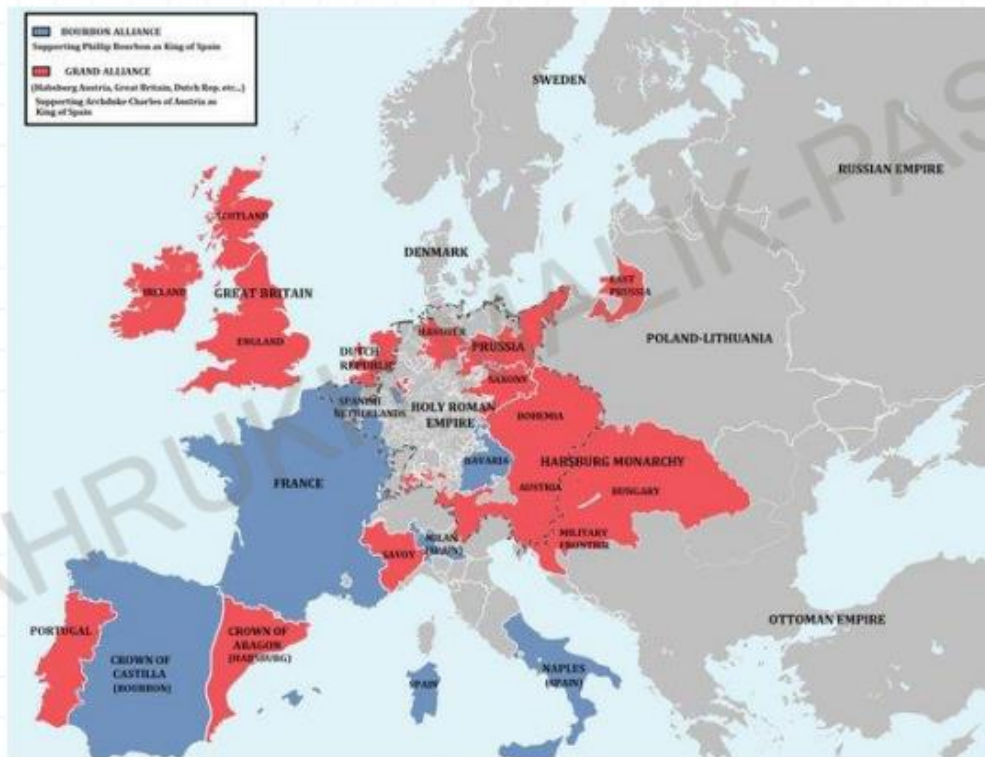
Queen Anne

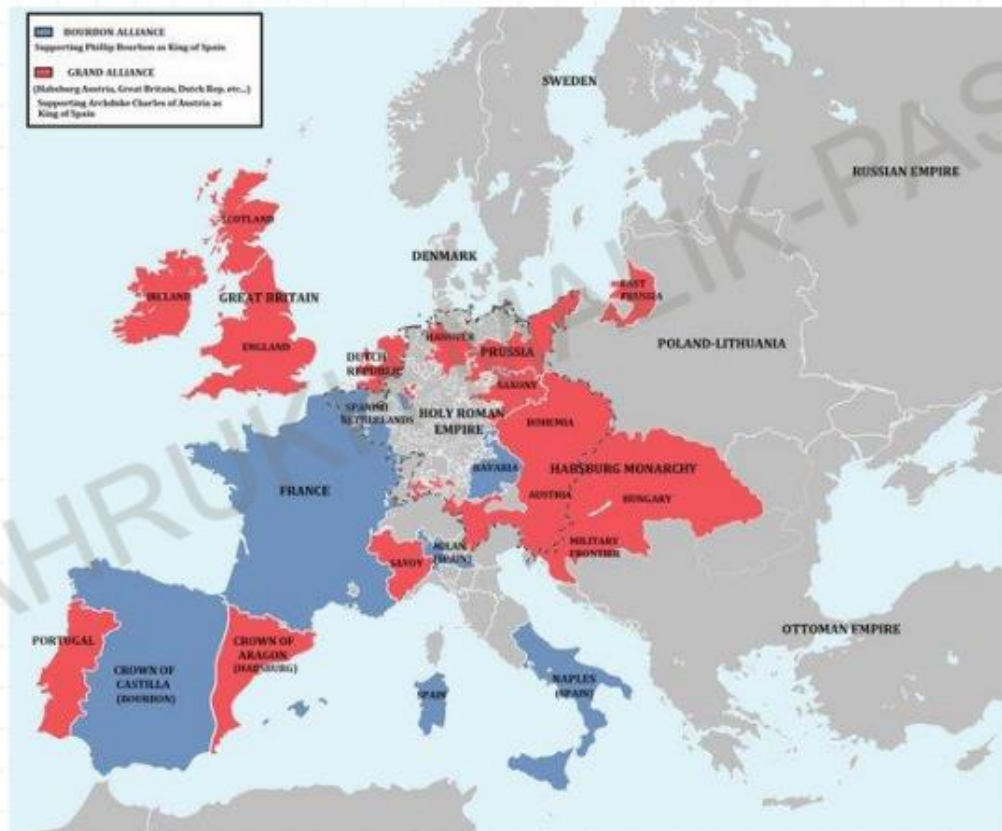
- The last Stuart ruler
- Through act of settlement 1701, Queen Anne took over the reign after the death of William 3 in 1701
- The most important event of his reign was Spanish war of succession 1702-1713



Battle of Denain

The War of the Spanish Succession was a significant European conflict that began in 1701 with the death of Charles II, the last Spanish Habsburg ruler, who had left all of his territories to Philip, duc d'Anjou, the grandson of the French King Louis XIV, who became Philip V of Spain. The conflict, known to the English colonists as Queen Anne's War, was waged not only in Europe but also in North America. The Duc de Villars and the Duke of Berwick for France, the Duke of Marlborough for England, and Prince Eugene of Savoy for the Austrians served as the military leaders during the over ten-year conflict.





Europe

Before and After

1700

1714



Before and After

1700

1714



War of Spanish Succession

It was evident that King Charles II of Spain could not have children since he had been psychologically and physically ill since a very early age. As a result, the question of who would inherit the Spanish kingdoms—which encompassed not just Spain but also dominions in Italy, the Low Countries, and the Americas—became highly contested. The French Bourbons and the Austrian Habsburgs, both royal houses that were related to the late King of Spain, vied for the Spanish crown.



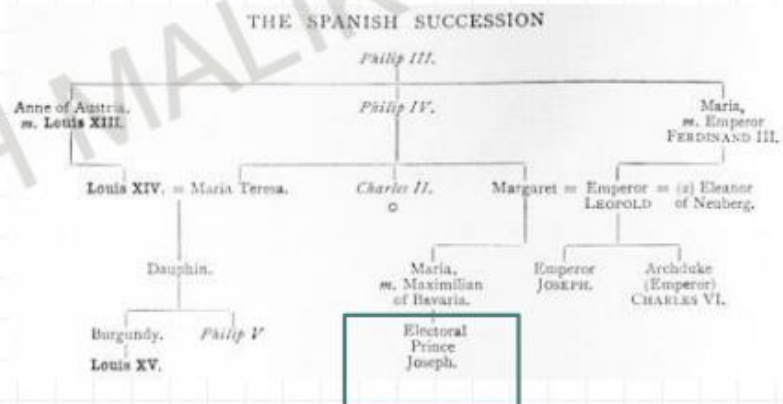
Charles II

The issue of the inheritance was contentious after the death of King Charles II. The French Bourbons and the Austrian Habsburgs both claimed the Spanish throne, with Louis, the Grand Dauphin, being the most legitimate successor as the son of King Louis XIV of France and Spanish Princess Maria Theresa, who was also Charles II's older half-sister. However, his inheritance of both the French and Spanish realms would have resulted in a large empire that threatened the balance of power in Europe, making him a problematic choice.

Leopold I, the Holy Roman Emperor, was the alternate candidate for the Spanish throne. He was a first cousin of the King of Spain, his mother being a sister of Philip IV, Charles II's father. Leopold's claim to the Spanish throne would have reunited the powerful Spanish-Austrian Habsburg empire of the 16th century, making him a formidable candidate. In 1668, the Spanish territories were partitioned between the Bourbons and the Habsburgs, despite Philip IV's will stating that the Austrians were the rightful heirs. However, in 1689, when William III of England sought the Emperor's aid in the War of the Grand Alliance against France, the Emperor promised to support his claim to the throne.



Leonard





- The War of the Spanish Succession came to a conclusion for Great Britain and the Netherlands in 1713 with the signing of the **Treaty of Utrecht**.
- Early in the 18th century, there was a significant war in Europe called the War of the Spanish Succession that was principally fought between France and the Grand Alliance (made up of Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Austria). The **Treaty of Utrecht, which was signed in 1713 between the Netherlands and Great Britain, put an end to the conflict.** However, the conflict between France and Austria didn't legally end until the Treaties of Rastatt and Baden were signed in 1714. Prior to its loss in the War of the Quadruple Alliance in 1720, Spain, which had joined the Grand Alliance, continued to battle Austria. The battle resulted in substantial geographical changes as well as an influence on the balance of power in Europe.
- In conclusion, the **Treaties of Utrecht and Baden, signed in 1713** for Great Britain and the Netherlands and 1714 for France and Austria, respectively, marked the end of the War of the Spanish Succession.
- France agreed to discontinue backing the Stuart claim to the British throne despite not experiencing any substantial geographical changes in Europe.
- It did, however, let the Dutch keep forts in the Spanish Netherlands and annexe part of Spanish Guelders while giving up certain possessions in North America.
- After the war, France and Spain, both ruled by Bourbon dynasties, continued to be allies, but Spain had far less influence and was reduced to a minor player in continental affairs.

- The War of the Spanish Succession came to a conclusion for Great Britain and the Netherlands in 1713 with the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht.
- Meanwhile, the War of the Spanish Succession did not conclude between France and Austria until the Treaties of Rastatt and Baden were approved in 1714.
- In conclusion, The Treaties of Utrecht and Baden, signed in 1713 for Great Britain and the Netherlands and in 1714 for France and Austria, fully marked the end of the War of the Spanish Succession.

Union of Scotland and England- 1707

- Union of crowns
- Join name Great Britain
 - Common flag
 - One parliament
 - Freedom of religion
 - Navigation Act
- Compensation of losses-Darian Scheme
 - Same Coin, Same weight
- Treaty of Union consisted of 25 articles- Ratified on 16 January 1707

House of Hanover

WILLIAM III AND MARY II

William III and Mary II (1689-1702) Mary's Dutch husband required that he govern equally with her and they became the only dual monarchy in English history. The "Glorious Revolution" was a bloodless turnover, and it guaranteed that Britain would be a Protestant country. There was a significant battle in Ireland, The Battle of the Boyne, in 1689, when James tried to regain the throne, but the defeat of his army caused him to flee the country to France, forever. The Boyne battle had far reaching repercussions in Ireland. Because William and Mary had no children, Mary's sister, Anne, became Queen.

ANNE I

Anne I (1702-1714) She married George of Denmark. Anne's reign was marked by many European battles. That was the period of the military rise of John Churchill, later named Duke of Marlborough, after a significant victory at Blenheim in Germany. He was an ancestor of Winston Churchill. None of Anne's children survived to adulthood so it was necessary to reach back in the genealogy to find a family member who was qualified to take the throne.

Hanover Line (1714-1901)

James's daughter, Elizabeth, married Frederick V Elector of Palatinete, of the German aristocracy. Her grandchild was asked to take the throne after Anne died, and became George I.

GEORGE I

George I (1714-1727) never learned to speak English. The position of Prime Minister was invented to enable the king to know what Parliament was doing. Robert Walpole was given the post. This was a relatively peaceful period in which England prospered in sea power, commerce and colonies. Though German by birth, George F. Handel lived in London by this time and his "Water Music" was first performed in 1717 on the River Thames for the king.

GEORGE II

George II (1727-1760) was born in Germany, and had a German wife when the family moved to England, and he did learn English. The king's influence in parliamentary affairs had declined by this time and the power of the Prime Minister, the same Mr. Walpole, increased. The PM persuaded the king to his view that a prosperous country was a peaceful one, and he emphasized commerce instead of foreign entanglements. Later there were wars, particularly the Seven Years War (1756-1763), and North America became a battleground, mostly in Canada. His own eldest son died early and the throne went to the grandson of George II, also named George.